The Bishee Daily Leview

Published Every Day Except Monday by the State Consolidated Publishing Company

Business Office-Phone No. 39.

. Branch Connecting All Departments. .

Advertising Rates on Application. Second Class Mail Matter at Bisbee, Arizona Under Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates: Subscription Rates, Payable in Advance: TWELVE MONTHS 7.50 SUNDAY (Our Weekly) per year 2.50 No Subscription Taken For Less Than 75 Cents

PHONE NO. 39.

Review subscribers not receiving a copy of The Bisbee Dally Review before 8 a. m. will get one promptly by special Western Union Messenger by telephoning the Circulation Department, No. 39. The Review will conelder it a favor if any irregularity of delivery is reported to the Circulation Department. The Messenger service applies to Bisbee only.

Saturday Morning, October 7, 1916.

TOM CAMPBELL'S VISIT.

If the political campaign now being conducted in Arizona could be attended consistently by such mutual consideration and tolerance between candidates and public as were manifest during the sojourn of Thomas E. Campbell in the Warren District, those benefits to voters seeking information on important issues, which flourish in an atmosphere conducive to unhampered debate would be possible of enjoyment. We believe that the residents of the Warren District are entitled to share with Mr. Campbell in the distribution of honors

Feeling runs tense in local political circles and for this very reason the moderation practiced by Mr. Camphell and those hearers who were antagonistic to his preachments, was admirable. He said nothing to incite their passions. Yet his argument was of that straightfrom-the-shoulder sort which appeals to an audience whether or not it agreed with the speaker.

It needed just the flash of heckling to which Mr. Campbell was subjected in order for the speaker and the audience to reach an understanding. The fearless response of the Republican candidate to his would-be tormentors instantly met with approval and thereafter they paid him the tribute of respectful attention. Had rowdyism developed in the meetings, the shame of the Warren District would have been confessed.

If anyone expected that Mr. Campbell would straddle the fence on issues of especial interest in this locality, he or she was disappointed. He told in convincing terms just where he stood. We recall no clearer statement of position made during the present campaign than that voiced by Mr. Campbell when he said:

"Union labor-and I have always been their friendof others and in doing so held its cause respected. Col lective bargaining. like corporate organization, is now a fundamental in our economical forwardness and should receive the same consideration. Organized boycotting and invidious picketing are to me in the same class as blacklisting, both reprehensible and the forerunners of class hatred, violence and destructive of that dual partnership and confidence so necessary to every industry and the welfare of the individual. Corporations are necessary to every industry and the welfare of the individual Corporations are necessary to handle the enormous developed and undeveloped resources of this state and should receive the same consideration as the individual, no more, or less. My motto is and always has been:

"'Be fair to Labor; be fair to Capital; and be firm

There is no misconstruing the Republican candidate's position. His motto is no less than a solemn warning to labor and capital that, if elected he intends to hold level the scales of justice for both. Neither may expect to secure from him advantages which would oppress the other

Leaving aside the merits or demerits of the political doctrines which Mr. Campbell expounded, he made a deep impression on his hearers by his sincerity, his logic, and his courageous attitude toward issues which a less fearelss candidate would have dodged in this district. We are glad you visited us, Mr. Campbell. We may not endorse your party, but we have abundant respect for you. And we behaved ourselves fairly well, didn't we?

BOY SCOUT LEADERS.

The Boy Scouts are said to lack leaders. There are not nearly enough men able or willing to devote some of their time to directing a scout group

The Boy Scout organizations have done a good deal to give the boy active expression for his adventure-loving soul and have at the same time helped to develop in him right ideals and standards of living. The Boy Scout movement has come to fill a big need in American boy-life to-

The chief value of the organization, however, lies in having strong, able leaders, who know boys and how to handle them. Men possessing the very qualities that would make them excellent leaders, are too busy or uninterested to give any attention to it. And the wrong men in the job are worse than none.

If the Boy Scout groups are to accomplish the fine purpose for which they were intended, they certainly have a claim on the thought and interest and leadership of the best men in the communities in which they spring up.

THE FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Lloyd-George's recent declaration that the war "must be fought to a finish" was hardly needed to convince any intelligent observer of the futility of peace overtures at this time. It is perfectly evident that the Allies mean to fight it out to a definite conclusion-that they have the will, the men and the money. It would, as Lloyd-George says, be absurd for them to consent to quitting now, before their purpose is attained, after such a vast "investment" of life and treasure

Germany is not yet so humbled or so scared that she is disposed to beg for peace. There comes from Berlin only the same solemn twaddle about the war "forced on Germany", only the same chattering of "persecution" by relentless foes and the same parrot-like pleas of selfdefense." The only difference is that instead of bold aggressive utterances there are exhortations to stand to-

Germany is now, sure enough, ringed about by enemies bent on her destruction. What so long existed only in German imagination has actually come to pass as a direct liar circumstances result of Germany's own action. Her predicament is in deed precarious. But all the more in such a plight we should expect signs of awakening in the German nation. Few signs appear. There is discontent and the beginning of such a quest for the truth as ought to have begun two years ago; but the militarists still have the upper hand. And the nation must learn the truth through bitter defeat

must let them fight it out. Our mission is rather to help in the reconstruction and promote the building of a workable world-federation. Therein lies the highest opportunity now open to American statesmanship.

BEN JONSON'S U-BOAT.

Another remarkable literary prophecy of modern war devices has been discovered by a reader of Elizabethan literature. It appears that the submarine was foreseen long before the time of Jules Verne, and long before the age of gas engines, electricity or steam. "Rare Ben Jonson", Shakespeare's rival, in a play called "The Staple of News", represents one of his characters as saying:

"They write here, one Cornelius-son hath made the Hollanders an invissible eel, to swim the haven at Dunkirk and sink all the shipping there."

"But how is it done?" asks another character.

"I'll show you, sir," interposes a third. "It is an automa, runs under the water, with a snug nose, and has a nimble tail, made like an augur, with which tail she wriggles betwixt the costs (ribs) of a ship, and sinks it straight."

"A most brave device, to murder the flat bottoms!" comments a listener.

Here we have not only the general idea of the present submarine, used for invisible attacks in naval warfare, but the conception of the propeller-screw which appears to have been unknown to the scientists of Jonson's time. To be sure, the idea of the screw being used also to sink of fair, impartial, thorough, candid the hostile ships by boring holes in their bottoms seems equal to the creation of marine torpedoes. But it is remarkable enough that he should have suggested such a means of propulsion for the craft.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that the first submarine ever built, which was invented by an American to use against British warships in New York harbor in the war of 1812, was not only propelled by a screw (operated by human foot-power) but actually carried an augur as an offensive weapon. It was used to bore a hole in the side of the enemy ship, to facilitate the attachment of a barrel of powder-the original marine mine.

Verily, there's little under the sun that's new. Many not lie with the parties to the dispute. things man has not yet succeeded in making, but there are few things that his imagination hasn't conceivedand that's the main thing, after all.

THE AMERICAN BOY. *

Thomas S. Baker, headmaster of a school in Maryland, as then confronted him and the couns concerned about the modern boy. Mr. Baker believes that our present-day civilization is crowding some of the best things out of the boy's life. He doesn't fail to recognize the worth of athletics-organized play, exercise, the co-operation of team work-but he feels that too much attention has been given to athletics, to the detriment of plain scholarship. The student boy, on the other hand, is a "sissy" while he's in the grammar school and "grind" as soon as he advances a few years.

Things are being made too easy for the boy. He gets all his thrills and adventure in large and ofter unwholesome doses at the "movies". He is losing any desire to gram of legislation to meet a public read that he ever had. All he cares about in the news papers of the day are the sporting page and the "funnies" He is scattering his attention, doing many things a little, and losing the power for real concentration and thinking on any one subject. It all seems to point to a coming mental degeneracy and national incompetency, says Mr.

However the prospects are not all gloomy. The modern boy is tremendously interested in science, in the airship, in wireless telegraphy, in all the inventions and discoveries of this age of many new inventions. He's got a lot of general knowledge and practical information about all sorts of machinery and mechanical devices. He is alert and possessed of boundless curiosity. The main trouble is that nobody is taking the pains to direct his enthusiasm rightly. He has too much moving picture, too much athletics, too much vocational and technical training, and too little mental discipline. There's good stuff in the boy of today if parents and teachers would only help to cut out the surplus frills of our complex society and give him a little more of the right kind of discipline.

HUGHES DODGES ISSUE ON EIGHT HOUR LAW

Attacks Wilson's Plan, but Won't Say What He Would Have Done.

ONLY WAY TO AVERT STRIKE.

Republican Nominee Is Asked to Declare if He Would Have Vetoed the Bill With the Certain Assurance of Industrial Disaster to the Country.

So busy has been Charles E. Hughes criticising the deeds of the Wilson administration that he has had little time to tell or has purposely evaded telling the public what he would have done had he been president under sim-

Lately Mr. Hughes has turned his attacks upon President Wilson's successful settlement of the crisis in the railroad world by causing to be passed by congress the Adamson eight hour Mr. Hughes has characterized this action as a "surrender to force;" he is "opposed to being dictated to by any power on earth before the facts are known," and he would not act un til he had had a "fair investigation and

Taking Issue with the Republican candidate's attitude, the New York Times in an editorial asks: "What would Mr. Hughes have done?"

"Well, what way would Mr. Hughes have taken?" continues the Times. "What would be have done? Here was Mr. Wilson's position: The brotherhoods refused arbitration; the railroad presidents would not accept the settlement Mr. Wilson proposed, granting the eight hour standard day, with provision for an impartial inquiry into its working. There was no law on the statute books to enforce arbitra-

"The president knew, knew with certainty and beyond question, that be and inevitable alternative to his acceptance of the eight hour standard day measure was a strike, the suspension of railway service, freight and passenger, all over the country, beginning on the morning of Sept. 4.

Would Hughes Have Done It? "Mr. Hughes would not surrender to anyhody in the country. Then he would have surrendered the country to the disturbance, immeasurable loss and have done that? Had he been president, confronted by that situation, would Mr. Hughes have brought on a strike by refusing to sign the bill granting a wage increase?

"There was the strike in plain sight, a few hours away, sure to come Would Mr. Hughes have vetoed the bill? On the contrary, would be not have done just what Mr. Wilson did.

sign it? "The Republican candidate stands for two things-'first, for the principle arbitration, and, second, for legislation on facts according to the necessities those two things and, much more, has pludged himself to use all his influence to secure them.

"What more could Mr. Hughes do? would it be too much to ask the Republican candidate to put a little common fairness into his speeches? Is he afraid to tell his audiences what the president actually did urge upon con-

"As a true champion of arbitration President Wilson recommended that arbitration judgments be made records of a court of law in order that their interpretation and enforcement may but 'with an impartial and authoritative tribunal.' It was his purpose to provide against future emergencies to what he nearly succeeded in doing in the White House conferences would put such a face upon the matter that prevent the recurrence of such dangers

"The people of the United States are not going to be put off with the misinformation as to what the president did to avert a strike and to prevent the threat of future strikes. We have reason to believe that the full revelation of what he did, what he tried to do and Republican efforts to make an issue of it would fall entirely flat.

Advice to Railroads.

"But the people do know, for it was before them in the president's address to congress, that he proposed, not a single emergency act, but a broad proneed and permanently remove a public danger. It was a program which we are convinced the railroads would be very wise to accept in its entirety.

"Certainly it seems to us that they are ill advised to pray for the election of Mr. Hughes, who, if we take him at his word, would have brought on the strike, with all its irreparable injuries to the country's business and peril for the country's peace,"

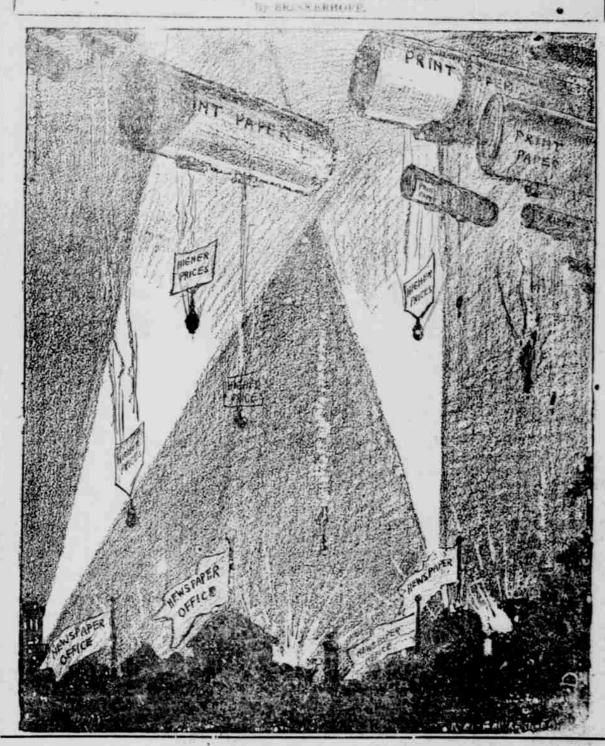
DEMOCRATIC PROMISES TO FARMERS FULFILLED.

Benefits Under Wilson Set Forth In Official Pamphlet.

The Democratic platform of 1912 made this promise to the farmers of America:

"Of equal importance with the question of currency reform is the question of rural credits or agricultural finance Therefore we recommend that an investigation of agricultural credit societies in foreign countries be made, so

ANOTHER ARREST DETRACK



system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States, and we also favor legislation permitting national banks to loan a reasonable proportion of their funds on real estate security. .

"We recognize the value of vocational education and urge federal appropriations for such training and extension teaching in agriculture in co-oneration with the several states.

These pielices, with many other services to the farmer, have been completely fulniled in the legislation of the present administration. The record of Democratic Performance is offered in comparison with the Republican record of broken promises to the farmer in an attractive pamphlet issued by the Democratic national committee. Copies have been furnished to every Democratic state committee for free

FARMERS NEGLECTED BY THE REPUBLICANS

But Democrats Quickly Gave Them Rural Credits.

Don't forget, Mr. Farmer, that through your Farmers' National Congress, National Grange, National Farmers' Union, American Society of Equity and similar organizations you have for years demanded and have importuned Republican administrations for legislation you needed.

What did you get?

Through all the years since 1864 the Republican party was deaf and blind to the farmer's financial needs, this in the face of the fact that successful sys. tems of rural credits were in operation throughout Europe for a century. When this great Democratic measure was put to a vote in the senate on May 4, 1916. only five Republicans dared vote against it! Three of them were on the subcommittee who wrote the Republican platform of 1916.

Was it because you were not Big Interests? You were, many of you, highly financed, and High Finance held the mortgage, and to that extent you belonged to High Finance. But you paid big interest to associate with Big Interests. A stack of wheat wasn't as good collaterar as a sheaf of scraps of paper held by a stock gambler. Nor did the Political Bosses of the Republican party care to give you financial Justice. They were too busy "protect-

THE PROMISES OF THE DEMO-CRATIC PLATFORM OF 1912-written in courage and honesty and with sympathetic understanding of the needs of every honest American interest-HAVE BEEN KEPT!

The Republican party refused to do these things, which the prosperity of the American farmer required. The Republican presidential candl-

date, Charles E. Hughes, denounces the Democratic party and President Watson for having done these things,

Where does your interest lie?- [From Farmers' Pumphlet Issued For Free Distribution by the Democratic National Com-



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